

MR. BRADFORD,

IN a former letter I noticed a part of a virulent attack on my father, I will now proceed to examine the residue of this overflowing of Coburn's gall—this unparalleled morsel of invective.

He says my father and his family have been involved with almost every leading character in the state, and he particularizes Gen. Wilkinson, the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and the Federal Judge. On some future occasion, perhaps an anonymous scribbler will annex the name of John Coburn to the list of Honorables, and thus by classing him with them, will do him as much credit as *them* deserved.

There was certainly an altercation between the deceased and Gen. Wilkinson; it originated in a fixed determination on the part of the General to translate to himself the property of my father, and as fixed a determination on the part of my father (who soon penetrated the General's character) to prevent his design by an absolute refusal to have any negotiation with him—this is the avowal of which Coburn speaks, and it would have been happy for many worthy men, if they had been equally circumspect in their transactions with General Wilkinson; thus commenced the cool efforts between the parties, and it was ripened into rancour by the mutual conduct of both at the elections of 1788, and in the Conventions which were held in that year. My father did suspect Gen. Wilkinson of holding a Spanish commission, and was by no means silent on that suspicion. But how long is it since John Coburn has become the eulogist of the General; has he forgotten that he himself on many occasions has charged the General with the same fact, and indulging his vanity, and his itch for scribbling, has himself in the public prints exhibited the charge? has he forgotten that he himself has charged Wilkinson with receiving *Spanish Gold*, and declared that Wilkinson did not do it? and remembering these things what impudence multi the man puffs who after having given as much publicity to these charges as any other individual can ever about and assail as slanderers those who have believed him? What depravity must fill his bosom who can perform the fiend-like offices of tempter and betrayer.

Between the deceased and the other gentlemen mentioned, there never was a quarrel that I know of, except what grew out of the politics of 1788. Between them there was never any thing personal, so far as reached my ear, and if any heart burning rankled in the bosom of either, it is unknown to me. That the celebrated cause of Wilkinson and Marshall had occasioned a bitterness between some of the Judges and the defendant in that cause, I well knew; but until the publication of Franklin, I had never learned that it extended farther than the defendant himself, & I suspect the Judges will have no reason to thank Coburn for attributing to them, the littleness of soul which Coburn himself feels, and which teaches him to assail with indiscriminate malice the whole of a connection, because perhaps one has provoked him. With regard to the case of Wilkinson and Marshall, it would be indecorous in me to hazard a sentiment, perhaps the oblivion to which the leading principle decided in that case is consigned, is its best comment, and it is not improbable, that if that cause could be reviewed, the Judges would have the magnanimity to acknowledge their precipitation, and a different decision would take place. But the point Coburn wishes to establish by this, is, that we have maliciously set on foot the Western World, and furnished the evidence, on which the charge exhibited in that paper is founded. I have before declared that I never directly or indirectly furnished this evidence, and I did not believe the information was procured by the agency of any of my family—it cannot be necessary to repeat it. Is it not very improbable that Coburn's notion is correct, when we observe that men are involved, either principally or collaterally, with whom we have ever been in the habits of friendly intercourse? Such is the case of Col. S.—I. Or that gentlemen with whose characters we are unacquainted, should also be implicated? Such is the case of Mr. Mason. Or that no distinction should be made of party? Such is the case of Gen. Dayton. Or if Co-

burn is correct when he says we have been involved with most of the leaders in Kentucky, and that this paper is an instrument of revenge, is it probable that only three of the many foes be attributes to us, would be charged as principals? The very mistakes too of the Editors prove that they have not derived their intelligence from us. Can any man suppose we did not know Horatio Hall was no bidder for the Green River land? Or that Gen. Wayne was not the Commander of the Western Army when Gen. Wilkinson was first commissioned? Or if we could influence a press, is it possible to believe for one instant, that such press would be of politics so different from those we are known to possess. But the strongest proof is yet behind—it is found in the firm independence of Mr. Stret's character, who would scorn an instrumentality to any man.

But Coburn says the letter of Mr. Brown was procured from Judge Muter by dishonorable means; if the trouble is taken to advert to Judge Muter's letter of Sept. 1790, the means by which the letter was procured, will there appear—the Judge for the purpose of frustrating a mischievous project, voluntarily shewed it to my father, influenced as he himself, declares by the correct opinion, that he was absolved from the ties of confidence when the public good was at hazard; he again voluntarily shewed the letter to James Marshall, & on his solicitations, he gave a copy to be published if necessary. If these are dishonorable means, I confess I know not the import of terms, and am a stranger to the language I profess to speak; but Coburn wanted to say a bitter thing, and on occasions of this kind truth is by no means an impediment in his way.

John Coburn next says that it is within the recollection of many now arbitrarily and partially was exercised the office of Surveyor, and to how many shifts and intrigues the Surveyor descended to promote his interest. These general charges are totally unresponsive to an answer—they are easily advanced, and unless given instances are adduced they cannot be parried, and are scarcely worthy of notice.

I defy John Coburn to produce one instance of oppression, one instance of partiality in office, one single intrigue, or shift for the promotion of his own interest, one single illegal or ungenerous action—no single instance can, I think be produced where the exercise of a right was withheld, or partially found place in his office. These are emphatic calls, and the man who can provoke them, and when positively charged with falsehood, meanly shrinks into silence, deserves worse than detestation, he deserves contempt. It is true my father was stern to his foes, and took no pains to conciliate such men as the accuser; he sighed at the fate on his country when he heard John Coburn was a Judge, and the monkey insults the dead Lion, when Coburn tramples on my father's hearth. But it is by illegal exactions, combined activity, and advantages taken of others, that he acquired his estate. To the first charge, some notice may be due, and a full statement may be necessary to the complete understanding of the question, and I regret that the explanation can only be made intelligible to those who have in some degree been conversant with the laws on the subject.

As early as the year 1745, the Legislature of Virginia had enacted on the subject of Surveyors' Fees—in the year 1780, the Legislature again took the point into consideration, and reduced the fees of that office to about half what they were settled at in 1745, according to this act, the fees of 1780 and 1781, were charged; but during those years my father had nothing to do with the office. In the fall of the year 1782, the office of Fayette county was opened, and in April 1783, the Surveyor returned to his family in Virginia, leaving the office under the care of Col. Greenup, the present Governor of Kentucky. In the autumn of 1782, the Virginia Legislature *revoked* the act of 1745; the law did not reach the district till after the Surveyor had left it—after his departure, the act reviving the law of 1745 came to the hands of Col. Greenup, and he charged according to that law. As soon as the Surveyor arrived in Virginia, he took the opinion of Edmund Randolph, the then Attorney General, whose opinion was that the fees were chargeable according to the fee bill of 1745, *revoked* in 1782, and that the Surveyor must account with the deputies and the College according to that fee bill, and an extract of this opinion was immediately transmitted to Col. Greenup for his direction. On the Surveyor's return to Kentucky, Walker Daniel, the then Attorney for the District, preferred an indictment against the Surveyor to try the legality of the charges—the present Governor defended the Surveyor, and the prosecution was dismissed.

This affair at that time excited considerable interest, and was much the subject of discussion; but after full investigation as it then met with, it was scarcely to be expected it would be again agitated, and nothing but the malice of this accuser and his ignorance of the subject could have brought it into notice.

If John Coburn had been less influenced by a disposition to calumniate, if he had possessed the industry to enquire into, or the faculty of understanding the laws which it is his duty to expound, he would have spared me the trouble of detecting this slander, or of exposing his ignorance.—He himself would have guessed (for his judgements are but guesses, and often very wild ones,) that the decision of the Surveyor, the Governor, and the Attorney General was correct, and demanding payment according to the law in force at the time the services were rendered was not an "illegal exaction;" I trust the letter of his Excellency annexed hereto, will place this subject in a proper point of view.

With regard to the other branches of this charge, they would be best answered by inserting the copies of entries made by my father in the year 1780, long before he had any concern in the office of Surveyor, and pointing out the precision he used even in that early day, by contrasting his entries with the entries of others, and stating the dates of his patents—he had been long conversant in land affairs, and had formed a very correct idea of the course of decision which has since prevailed. Of his own judgement he availed himself & the event has justified his foresight—and it is a new offence of which a man is guilty, (for the discovery of which we are indebted to the talents of Judge Coburn,) when he makes his locations special, and seizes a valuable section of the country. John Coburn cannot produce one instance of a combination to take advantage of contending locators, or to pervert the discoveries of another to my father's use. From my soul I detest a calumny, and the man who can basely attempt to tarnish a fame he cannot emulate, is guilty of an inexcusable crime.

The next charge of this man is, that my father was opposed to the separation of Kentucky from Virginia, lest the Surveyor's office should be jeopardized.

I am far from thinking any man dishonest, if on particular subjects in politics his opinions are not orthodox, provided those opinions are the genuine effusions of his mind—the motive alone can render the act reprehensible, and Coburn has carefully intruded into this charge a motive in itself selfish and interested. He states an opposition to the separation which might be an honest error of judgement; but he connects it in another part of his attack, with a selfish tenderness for the Surveyors office, which excludes the idea of integrity in error; but Coburn charges untrue, both when he alleges the *fact* and the *motive*.

If John Coburn had said that my father was opposed to the plan of separating from the Union, and trusting to *commercial treaties* with Spain for our freedom and our happiness—if he had urged as a crime, an attachment to the unity of America, and a detestation of the project of bowing to the footstool of a Spanish Don, or ducking with French nods and apish curtsies at the Levee of a Viceroy, I should have admitted that his charge was correct, and I should have boasted of the contumacy of my father; but when he states that my father was opposed to the separation, and attributes that opposition to selfish motives—I must in the most positive terms deny the imputation, and charge it with the blackest dye of falsehood. Fact cannot be conquered—it is known to many that the deceased represented the county of Fayette in the year 1781, and if Coburn had attended to the law, he would have observed that my father was ineligible so long as he

held the office, and consequently that he had resigned that office prior to the election in the spring of that year—the great contents on the subject of the separation did not take place till the ensuing year—this proves that the *motive* attributed to my father is incorrect, but Coburn is still more incorrect with respect to the *fact*. My father was *always* in favor of a separation on legal grounds, and used his powers in persuading others to the same opinion. (See Col. Crockett's letter.) The statement of this war-worn veteran places the fact beyond controversy, and leaves John Coburn to the imputation which this venerable foldier has thrown upon him.

John Coburn's next charge which touches the deceased, is, that he was greedy of office, particularly where revenue was concerned, and he directly hints that the proceeds of the Excise Law have been unaccounted for. If to be an office hunter is a crime, the Lord help the wicked—John Coburn has certainly forgot his manœuvres for the Auditor's office, at an early period of our government, and afterwards his eagerness for a seat in the Court of Over, his continued solicitude for a Judgeship in the Court of Appeals, and his courtier like bows for the Register's office; disappointed in these, he turned his attention to the Federal government, and claimed as the reward of his patriotism, (and a mighty speech,) a monopoly of office in Louisiana; but it is a mark of philanthropy in a *great man* to sacrifice his private ease to the public weal, and John Coburn merits the hosanna's of the multitude for his warm desire to serve them, and his great ability to do so. The late Supervisor was less patriotic, he never solicited the commission, and he reluctantly sacrificed his ease at the request of a highly venerated friend to the labours of office.

With respect to the charge, that the public monies are unaccounted for, it has been frequently whispered by the curious and malicious, but never before assumed a shape which would justify notice, and the opportunity this man has afforded me of shewing to the world the injustice of the insinuation, in some degree palliates the turpitude of his motive in advancing the charge. In a government administered like ours, where the great merit is *money saving*, and making a pompous parade of the millions in the Treasury at the commencement of each session—it is surprising that any man could be induced to believe a public functionary would be permitted to retain in his hands for a succession of years, a sum which ought to be in the chest, and those who believe, or affect to believe, that the late Supervisor was a defaulter, detract as much from the virtue or vigilance of the administration, as from my father's integrity in retaining the money, and it might be a question whether their malice or their credulity was the prevailing passion. But the annexed letter from Major Morrison, the successor of my father, and the officer who transacted the whole business, will put these suspicious persons to rest, and I trust silence their insinuations. (See Maj. Morrison's letter.)

I have now gone through so much of the publication of Mr. Coburn, as particularly affects my father, and beyond this I deem it unnecessary to notice him—each substantive charge has been answered, but I disdain to reply to the general invective, with which his paper teems. An apology is due to the public for the length of this communication, and when it is recollected how acrimoniously my father's memory has been assailed, how unjustly his conduct has been portrayed on some points, and how basely it has been misrepresented on others, I trust I shall not stand totally unexcused, or charged with improperly intruding on the public attention. As far as was possible I have kept sight of decency of manner, and the matter was not wanting—I have avoided retorting personally on Mr. Coburn—it were well if he would profit by the example, and in future avoid hazzarding charges so easily refuted.

A. K. MARSHALL.

7th October, 1806.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 7, 1806.

SIR, YOUR favour of yesterday, requesting my opinion respecting a publication in Mr. Bradford's paper, that the late Col. Marshall had charged "double fees," as Surveyor of Fayette county, is now before me. By what I recollect from memory, is, that by an act of the Vir-

ginia Assembly, in October 1782—the act of 1745 "for the better regulating and collecting certain officers' fees, and other purposes therein mentioned," was *revoked* and declared to be in force—the act contained a table of Surveyors' fees, as well as others, and was about double what the law of 1780 had established them at. I was about that time Deputy to Col. Marshall, and had charge of his office—I was of opinion that the Surveyor had a right to charge by the fee bill of 1745, and was strengthened therein by receiving a letter from Col. Marshall, containing an extract of the Attorney General's opinion—this gave rise to the double fees. A prosecution was commenced in the late Supreme Court against Col. Marshall on this subject, which I defended, and the same was dismissed.

I am, Sir, your very humble servant.

Copy. (Signed.)

CHRISTO GREENUP.

A. K. Marshall, Esq.

JESSAMINE City. Oct. 3, 1806.

DEAR SIR,

IN answer to your note of to-day, I can clearly state, that I was long and intimately acquainted with Col. Marshall, and the offices of civility were freely exchanged between us. In the commencement of the plan for separating from Virginia, I was myself opposed to the measure, as probably premature, and the arguments of Col. Marshall convinced me that a separation was a proper measure—he pointed out various reasons, and used many arguments in favour of a legal and constitutional separation. I was in the Convention of 1788 with Col. Marshall, and know he was opposed to a violent separation from the United States, and took on that subject most decided grounds; but he was warmly in favour of a legal and constitutional separation.—The charges of Franklin are not true.

I am, Dear Sir, respectfully

Your humble servant.

Copy. (Signed.)

JOSEPH CROCKET.

Alex. Marshall, Esq.

LEXINGTON, Oct. 3, 1806.

SIR,

IN answer to your note of this date, requesting me to state whether a balance was yet standing to the debit of your father's account, as Supervisor of the district of Ohio.—On this subject I can be explicit, and do declare that as soon as your brother Thomas Marshall was informed by me that several items in your father's account had been rejected at the Treasury Department, that he immediately deposited with me a greater sum than the balance due to the public, which has been accounted for by me, and that the accounts have long since been closed.

I am, Sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servant.

Copy. (Signed.)

JAMES MORRISON.

A. K. Marshall, Esq.

FROM THE WESTERN WORLD.

The Kentucky Spanish Association, Blount's Conspiracy, and General Miranda's Expedition.

[CONTINUED.]

No. XIV.

IT is stated in the 9th number, that similar associations had been formed in the states of Vermont and Georgia, with the view of withdrawing the allegiance of the citizens of these territories from the union, and that a correspondence existed between them and the Kentuckians. But as the disaffection in Vermont materially affected the adopting of Kentucky into the union, it is proper to explain in a degree the source and cause of it, which may illustrate many circumstances in the Kentucky Spanish association.

A controversy of the most violent nature had been carried on for twenty years between the states of New York, New Hampshire, and the inhabitants of the territory of Vermont previous to March 1791, when Vermont was admitted into the union. This controversy originated from the district of Vermont being claimed both by the states of New Hampshire and New York. The Vermontese held their lands in general as grants from New Hampshire; but the government of New York, founded a claim to the same lands upon an irregular grant given by Charles II. to his brother the Duke of York, which the state of New Hampshire con-

tended was void for several reasons, and inconsistent with the charters which had been previously granted to Massachusetts and Connecticut.

The disputes which arose in consequence, were so violent between the citizens of the state of New-York and those of Vermont, that a civil war would doubtless have ensued, had not the contest with Great-Britain, served to establish an union between the citizens of America. The opposition on the part of New-York, was one continued series of violence and oppression. Several families in the state of New-York, particularly the Clintons and Livingstons, were highly interested in preserving the territory of Vermont as a part of their own state, on account of large land speculations, on which they had ventured with this prospect. Extensive tracts in Vermont had been regranted by the state of New-York to the families of Clinton and Livingston, who endeavored to eject the first settlers from their farms, which had been honestly purchased and rendered valuable by labor, fatigue and hardship.

Governor Clinton, the present Vice-President of the United States and his brother General Clinton; father of De Wit Clinton, were most active at this period in inflicting that New-York should have the jurisdiction of the territory of Vermont. The letters of Governor Clinton, which were laid before the Congress of 1779, are a sufficient proof of the interest which the governor took in regard to this subject. Soon after he sent a colonel and several militia officers into Vermont, to endeavour to reduce the inhabitants to obedience, but they were attacked by the celebrated intrepid colonel Ethan Allan, and made prisoners of war. They were however shortly afterwards liberated, at the intercession of commissioners who were sent by Congress into Vermont for that purpose.

The junto of Vermont speculators in the state of New-York, being now apprehensive, that they would be frustrated in their expectations of the New-Hampshire grants, planned a snare of the most diabolical description in order to entrap col. Allan and his friends. They fabricated letters in the name of a colonel Beverly Robinson, a British officer, which were forwarded to Ethan Allan, inviting him to persuade his countrymen to join the British. The first of these letters were said to have been the hand writing of general John Williams, who was expelled the senate of New-York, in the year 1779, for the crimes of perjury and corruption. It was dated New-York, March 30th, 1780, and delivered to Allan in the streets of Arlington in July. The following is a copy: "I am now undertaking a task, which I hope you will receive with the same good intention, that inclines me to make it. I have often been informed that you, and most of the inhabitants of Vermont, are opposed to the wild and chimerical scheme of the Americans, in attempting to separate the continent from Great Britain and to establish an independent state of their own; and that you would willingly assist in uniting America to Great Britain, and restoring that happy constitution, we have so wantonly and unadvisedly destroyed. If I have been rightly informed, and these should be your sentiments and inclination, I beg you will communicate to me, without reserve, whatever proposals you would wish to make to the commander in chief; and I hereby promise that I will faithfully lay them before him, according to your directions, and flatter myself I can do it to as good effect as any person whatever. I can make no proposals to you until I know your sentiments, but think upon your taking an active part, and embodying the inhabitants of Vermont in favor of the crown of England, to act as the commander in chief, shall direct, that you may obtain a separate government, under the constitution of England, and the men formed into regiments under such officers as you shall recommend, be on the same footing as all the provincial corps are.—If you should think proper to send a friend of your own, here with proposals to the general, he shall be protected, and well treated here, and allowed to return whenever he pleases."

It has however been supposed by some that Williams actually wrote the letter with the knowledge of Robinson, as it was proved on his trial in the senate, that he corresponded with officers in Burgoyne's

army (page 136, journal of the senate of the state of New-York, for 1778). Letters of a similar description were afterwards written to Allan, evidently with the intention of convicting him of corresponding with the enemies of America, but he fortunately returned no answer, and enclosed them to Congress informing them of all the circumstances which had accompanied the business which entirely defeated the machinations of the New-York speculators.

The publication of these fabricated letters led afterwards, to a real correspondence between the British in Canada, and col. Allan and several other influential characters in Vermont. But neither Allan or his coadjutors in this correspondence have ever received the slightest censure from their countrymen; for by this policy they kept the British in Canada, quiet and inoffensive during three campaigns; they fondly imagining that they were deceiving and seducing the inhabitants of Vermont.

Thus it will be perceived, that it was both the interest and endeavour of the New-York company of speculators, who had anticipated the division of Vermont, or the New-Hampshire grants, among them, to procure the citizens of that territory declared rebels; and even after the conclusion of the general peace of 1783, they planned designs for the same purpose, and exerted all their efforts to prevent the admission of Vermont into the union.—This New-York company was composed of all the leading and influential men in the state, both federal and anti-federal. The Clintons, the Livingstons, Governor Jay, General Williams, General Schuyler and General Vane were concerned in it.

This powerful interest was likewise to operate in Congress to prevent not only the admission of Kentucky into the union, but even to raise every obstacle to the settlement of the western country; for it was foreseen that in the course of a few years there would be a necessity for receiving both Kentucky and Ohio into the union, if the colonization of these territories was promoted.

If Kentucky was admitted, Vermont of consequence would be admitted in order to preserve a balance of votes between the Atlantic and Western States. Therefore it was the policy of this faction, to contrive some scheme which should prove the ruin of the western settlers and force them back to their old settlements. For this purpose John Jay who was then minister for foreign affairs, on the part of the United States, entered into a negotiation with Don Gardoche the Spanish minister, by which the United States abandoned the navigation of the Mississippi for twenty-five years. Jay was carrying on this negotiation at the same period when John Brown was conducting his mercantile treaty, and we are informed they were not only mutually acquainted, but pleased with each other's proceedings; for if they had both succeeded, all their desires would have been accomplished. If the Mississippi had been relinquished to Spain for twenty-five years, the inhabitants of the western country would doubtless have been compelled for self preservation to embrace the protection of the Spanish monarchy; and had this once taken place the object of the New-York faction, viz: the exclusion of Vermont, would have been completed. It was designed by the New-Yorkers, had Vermont been refused a place in the union, to renew their old claim, and probably from their influence in Congress, they would have been enabled to carry their point. But Jay's treaty having fortunately been rejected, all further views of this description were laid aside, and Vermont admitted without opposition, in February 1791, which ensured the admission of Kentucky the following year.

As the name of General Williams has been mentioned, we shall say a little more about him. This man although he was expelled by the Senate of New-York in 1778, for the basest of crimes; yet he was afterwards elected to Congress, and was one of those who voted for the alien and sedition bills. He was well acquainted with General Wilkinson in Gate's army; and these two worthies afterwards renewed their acquaintance at Philadelphia under the Administration of President Adams. They presided too, General Williams as President, and General Wilkinson as Vice-Presi-

dent, at one of Jonathan Dayton's land-jobbing dinners, held at Kitchen's Tavern in Philadelphia. Kitchen was an old servant of Sir Robert Liston, whom the British Plenipotentiary established in this capacity, merely for the purpose of collecting intelligence, and keeping a secret rendezvous for the various caucuses in favour of the British interest. The subject of the western country was introduced, as also the Yazoo business. The latter Generals Wilkinson and Williams vindicated in the strongest terms. The former observed if he had been consulted upon the business, that the western territory of Georgia might have been obtained upon terms that would have ensured fortunes of much larger magnitude to all concerned, and without any obligation either to the state of Georgia or the United States. Upon being questioned as to his ideas on the subject, he frankly declared that if a petition had been presented by a company of American citizens to his catholic majesty, previous to the conclusion of the treaty between the United States and Spain, that they would have obtained a grant of the whole western territory of Georgia upon the condition of settlement.

This remark immediately suggested to Williams and Dayton a plan of petitioning Spain for grants upon similar terms. The late general Gun readily embraced the measure, besides several mercantile houses of considerable capital in the eastern states. The project was gradually advancing to maturity, and we can with confidence assert that the purchase of Louisiana alone prevented the whole of that extensive territory becoming the prey of land speculators, who would have sacrificed the interest of the country to enrich themselves their colonize the provinces of an enemy.

If the state of Kentucky had separated from the union, and fallen under the dominion of Spain, the whole of its lands would doubtless have been re-granted to the conspirators, and thus the industrious settler and revolutionary soldier deprived of the merited rewards for service. This probably was a principle object with the Kentucky Spanish Association as all its members would then in reality have obtained sufficient domains to entitle them to Spanish Grandee ships.

(To be Continued.)

STATE OF KENTUCKY, Montgomery Circuit, July term 1806.

JAMES S. MAGOWEN, Complainant,
against
JOHN BULLOCK, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.
THIS day came the complainant by his counsel, and the defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to the law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is no inhabitant of this state, therefore on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that unless he does appear here on the third day of our next October term and answer the complainant's bill, or that the same will be taken for confessed; and that a copy of this order be published in some authorized newspaper of this state, for eight weeks successively.

A copy. Teste,
Micajah Harrison, clk. M.C.C.

ALL those indebted to the estate of Wm Scott Fuller, deceased, are earnestly requested to come forward and make immediate payment to Samuel Scott, who is duly authorized to receive the same; and all those who have any demands against the same, are requested to come forward with their accounts properly adjusted for settlement, as there will be no longer indulgence given by
Samuel Scott.

Living on the Town-Fork, seven miles below Lexington.

JOURNEYMEN FULLERS WANTED.

I WILL give generous wages in cash, for one or two

JOURNEYMEN FULLERS, who can come well recommended; or I will rent, or give on the shares, the mill lately occupied by William Scott deceased—there is plenty of water to full at this time, two or three mills full of cloth per week. For terms apply to Samuel Scott, on the premises, about seven miles below Lexington, on the Town-Fork.

Samuel Scott.
October 18, 1806.

WILL be exposed to sale, on the 24th of this month, at the late dwelling of Maj. Jno. Crittenden deceased, a valuable flock of Horses & Cattle, the Household furniture, and sundry other, the goods and chattels, which were of the ESTATE

of the said decedant. Purchasers will be required to make partial payments in hand, for the balance to give bond with approved security. The terms of sale will be made known more particularly, on the day of sale.
GEO. M. BIBB, Adm'r.
Lexington, 2th Oct. 1806.



"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, OCTOBER 20.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Nashville, to the Editor of the Kentucky Gazette, dated October 5.

"General Jackson has issued orders for two companies of militia to be raised, for the purpose of marching to Natchitoches against the Spanish troops there.—They are to be raised as quick as possible, and to be in readiness to march at a moment's warning."

SUICIDE.

On the evening of the 9th instant, Mr. Robert Smith, a young gentleman of Louisville, put an end to his existence. The particulars of this unhappy event are uncommon.—Mr. Smith had been for some time in a low state of health, and was confined to his room. The family had, from some circumstances, suspected he had a design on his own life, and removed every instrument with which he could execute such design, from the room. Yet he found means, unknown to the family, of getting his pistols from the store below, and of having them both charged. On the evening above, a young man who attended in the store, went to supper, and left a small negro boy (as usual) locked up in the room with him. Mr. Smith then placed himself on a trunk, with his back resting against the wall, and a barrel between his legs; each arm was supported on a chair and pillow. Fixed in this position, he compelled the boy, by threats, to hold a looking glass before his face, having, without effect, endeavored so to place it on the head of the barrel as to answer his purpose. He then applied a pistol to each temple, and discharged both at the same instant.

WE are informed from Natchitoches, that things remain in the same order as at the date of our previous accounts.—Governor Ferraro, was at the Bayou Pierre, and has been much indisposed for some time past.—He had requested the attendance of the surgeon from the American post—who had been with him several days.

Natchez pap.

Captain Whitney, of the ship Palmyra, from Bordeaux, (arrived at New-York) which place he left the 3d and the river the 7th August, informs, that it was reported the day he sailed, that a peace was concluded between France and Great Britain, and that the Treaty was to be made public on the 15th August, the day appointed for the Grand Fete. Captain W. is the bearer of dispatches from our minister at Paris, to the secretary of state.

The report that lately appeared in some of the papers that Mr. Mungo Park, and the other African travellers, had been cut off by the natives, there is every reason to believe is without foundation. No such account has reached the British government, nor has there been any late arrivals from that country, by which the information could have been received. It is the opinion of Sir J. Banks and other gentlemen personally acquainted with Mr. Park, and deeply interested in the success of his mission, that it is the old report of the deaths of part of the soldiers and carpenters newly received, and greatly exaggerated.

A gentleman who came passenger in the ship Protectress, from London, and with whom we conversed, says, that they spoke the British frigate Virginia, who informed, that they spoke a cutter from Portsmouth, the captain of which said, accounts were received there of the death of Mr. Fox.—Norfolk pap.

NEW-ORLEANS, SEP. 18.

THE HURRICANE.

ON Wednesday morning last about one or two o'clock, this city was visited by a Hurricane, which continued 'till late in the morning. The loss sustained by the Commercial part of our fellow-citizens, is considerable. There were but few vessels in port which did not receive some injury; and the small craft either driven out of sight or sunk. In the city, the fences, some brick walls, and trees, were blown down.—Some houses were unroofed, and one or two that were only part built, were blown level with the earth. We have not yet heard what has been the fate of the Sugar Plantations, &c. but fear they have been much damaged.

FOUND

IN a street of Lexington, a Ten Dollar BANK NOTE, which the owner can have by applying at this office.

READY MONEY,

WILL be given for a likely NEGRO MAN between the ages of eighteen and twenty four years, who can be well recommended for his honesty, industry and sobriety, by

Alexander Dunlap.
Woodford, Oct. 17, 1806.

TAKEN UP by Arch. Ruthertford, Jessamine county, five miles from the Court-house, one

BROWN MARE, five years old, a star and ship, twelve hands high, no brands perceivable. Appraised to \$13 1-2
April 14th, 1804.

Posted before me,
Peter Higbee, J.P.J.C.

TAKEN UP by Archer Webber, Jessamine county, a HORSE, about three years old, about thirteen hands high, the near hind foot white, a small blaze in his face, no brand perceivable.—appraised to 15 dollars. Posted before me the 18th day of August, 1806.
PETER HIGBEE.

GEORGE W. FIELD,
No 157 1-2 Baltimore-St. near the corner
by the package or piece, an extensive assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

amongst which are

Blankets,	Hunter's cords,
Flannels,	Pins,
Baize,	Threads,
Bennet's cord,	Irish lins,
President's cord,	Hosiery,
Fancy prints,	Platillas,
Mohair plush,	Drogheda lins,
Plains,	Dimities,
Coatings,	Handkerchiefs.

INDIA GOODS.

Gurrahs,	Mamoodies,
Sanahs,	Coffas,
Baftas,	Lurestrings,
Myapoor chints,	Taffeties,
Checks,	Senhaws, &c. &c.

The principal part of these goods being purchased with cash, will be sold low for cash or approved paper.

3t Baltimore, Sept. 15, 1806.

JAMES ROBERT, GOLD AND SILVER SMITH, AND JEWELLER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the above business in the house lately occupied by Mrs. Boggs, and nearly opposite Mr. Daniel Bradford's printing office, on Main street, where he intends to pursue the same in all its various branches, and hopes from his knowledge of the above business, with the strictest attention and a desire to please, to merit a share of the public patronage. Ladies and Gentlemen who are so obliging as to favor him with their commands, may rely on having work done in the most fashionable and neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. One or two Apprentices, well recommended, will be taken to the above business. The highest price will be given for old Gold and Silver.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 21st of September last,

THOMAS HARDESTY,

an apprentice to the Saddling business; between nineteen and twenty years old, five feet nine or ten inches high, strong made, fair complexion and hair, blue eyes, full faced rough with pimples something very disagreeable in his countenance, impudent and forward in talk, had on a new dark mixed cloth coat, black corduroy overalls; his other clothing not known, as he sometimes traded them. The above reward will be given for securing him in any jail in the United States, and giving me information thereof, or ten dollars for delivering him to me in Lexington, Kentucky.

BENJN. STOUT,

JUST PUBLISHED,

By Joseph Charles, Printer and Bookseller price 37 1-2 cents,

Harrison's English Grammar,
'Improved by a teacher of Philadelphia'—also,
Lindley Murray's English Grammar,
price 37 1-2 cents—also,

The Prompter,

Or Commentary on Common Sayings and Subjects which are full of common sense the best sense in the world—price 25 cents.

Also,

The Union Primer,

With the Westminster Shorter Catechism, price 12 1-2 cents.

Also, price 25 cents, a handsome edition of Webster's Spelling Book.

Being page for page and letter for letter with Johnson's improved edition. As the types of this work are kept standing, orders to any amount can be immediately complied with.

The Kentucky Preceptor, 50 cts.
Geography for the use of schools 50
School-Master's Assistant, 75

The above school books will be sold wholesale at the Philadelphia price without carriage.

"The American Orator,"

Is in the press.

Charles' Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ohio Almanack,

Is just published and for sale by the gross, dozen or single copy.

"The Western Selection,"

A new school reading book, is preparing for press.

TAKEN UP by Jesse K. Redman, living on Glen's creek, Woodford county, near Cave's mill, a HORSE, the near hind foot white and off fore foot white, a small star in her forehead and about fourteen bands high, three years old last spring—appraised to 50 dollars.

Lewis Castleman.

June 22, 1806

TAKEN UP by Archibald Ruthertford, a

BAY MARE,

with foal, has a bell fastened on with a leather collar, about thirteen and a half hands high, ten or eleven years old branded thus on the near j-w, shoulder and buttock, a star in her forehead. Appraised to \$30. Posted before me the 3d May 1806.

PETER HIGBEE.

INDIANA TERRITORY is
BY William Henry Harrison, Governor, and Commander in chief of the Indiana Territory.

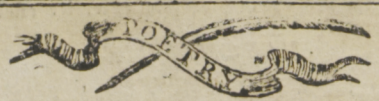
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it has been represented to me that it would be more convenient for the ensuing session of the Legislature to convene on Monday the third day of November next, rather than on the 27th day of October to which it stood prorogued, I have thought fit to issue this my Proclamation proroguing the General Assembly of the Territory, until the said first Monday in November, then to meet at the town of Vincennes. And the members of the Legislative Council and House of Representatives are required then and there to give their attendance accordingly.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Territory at Vincennes, this 30th day of September 1806, and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-first.

Wm. HENRY HARRISON.

By the Governor,
JOHN GIBSON, Sec'y.



"TO SOAR ALOFT ON FANCY'S WING."
A FEW fongs pollefs "fweeter can-
dence, funder fence, and more agreea-
ble allegory," than the following:—It is
the production of *George Saville Carey*,

SONG.

LIFE's like a fhip in confant motion,
Sometimes high and fometimes low,
Where every one muft brave the ocean,
Whatfoever wind may blow.
If, unfail'd by fquall or fhower,
Wafted by the gentle gales;
Let's not lofe the favoring hour
While fuccels attends our fails.
Or if the wayward winds fhould blufter,
Let us not give way to fear,
But let us all our patience maffer
And learn from reafon how to fteer.
Let Judgment keep you ever fteady,
'Tis a ballaft never fails;
Should danger rife, be ever ready
To manage well the fwelling fails.
Truft not too much your own opinion,
While your veflel's under weigh,
Let good example bear dominion,
That's a compafs will not ftray:
When thundering tempefts make you
fludder
Or Boreas on the furface rails,
Let good difcretion guide the rudder
And Providence attend the fails.
Then, when you'er fafe from danger rid-
ing
In fome welcome port or bay,
Hope be the anchor you confide in,
And eare, a while, in flumber lay.
Or when each eann's with liquor flowing,
And good fellowfhip prevails,
Let each true heart with rapture glow-
ing,
Drink fuccels unto our fails

KENTUCKY WINE.

A few gallons for fale. Apply at this
office.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the
Post Office, at Lexington, K. which
will be fent to the General Post Office
as Dead Letters, if not taken out in
three months. Sept. 30, 1806.

Patton Anderson,
Hugh Andrews,
Will. Alexander,
Thos. Anderson.

Richard Buck,
John Bennit,
Henry Bose,
Sarah Bryant,
George Bullard,
Will. Berry,
Benja. Brown,
James Buchanan,
Joan Godlove Boyer,
Andrew Brannan,
James Baird,
Jesse Bryant,
Zachariah Barr,
2

Thomas Carneal,
Walker Cunningham,
Ann Carson,
Polly Campbell,
Edward Chapman,
John Celly,
Rowland Chambers,
Daniel Cowgill,
Job Carter,
Charles Cullin,
2
John Close,
Wm. W. Clayton.

Claressa Downing,
John Dille,
Matthew Duncan,
2
Charles Davis,
2
Thos. Dickinson,
Will. Dobins,

Benjn. Edwin,
Saml. Ewing.

John Fowler,
Wm. Filson,
Silas Faver,

James N. Gillaspay,
Peter Gregory,
Gen. John Gearrant,
Saml. V. Gillespie,
2
Jesse Griffith,
Eliz. Gains,

Saml. Harkins,
James Hutchinson,
2
Robt. J. Henrey,
2
Will. Harnan,
George Mersh Man,
Andrew Holman,
Nelson Hundley,
Thomas Hopkins,
George Hover,
Robt. Hamilton,
Anthony Houston,

William Jones,
Sally Jones,
James Jenkins,
Rice Jones,

William Kelly.

John Lucas,
Thomas Lonnou,
2
J. Lowrey, feni. efq.,
Alexander Lenn,

James McGony,
Miss Pege Mahin,
Robert Mills,
William McCool,
Will. Maxwell,
William McDirmett,
John Magee,
Jacob Metz,
William McCune,
John Moore,
Dr. Louis Marshall,
Francis McKinney,
Thos. Meck,

Susanna Noks,
Henry Newman,
Isaac Owings,

Charles Patton,
John L. Parcy,
Mrs. Mary Price,
Miss Eliza Price,
Capt. Saml. Prior,
Henry Pugh,

Dr. Henrey Rose,
Francis Ruteiff,
Capt. Joseph Richar-
fon,
Louis Rouse,

Alex. C. Sprout,
Mrs. Harriot Smith,
John Shelton,
Adam Shorse,
Brice Steel,
George Sharpe,
Aaron Stockton

Harry Toulman,
William Tucker,
Adam Trout,
Philip Taylor,
Henry Trisler,
George Taylor,

Jas. P. Usher,
Major Updike,
Levi Underwood,

John Vance,
James Valandingham,

James Watson,
Alex'r Wallace,
Alfred Williams,
James Watson,
John Ward,
Will. Wilson,
Capt. Robt. Wilson,
George Wilson,
Stephen Wood,
Abraham Wolford,
Robt. Watson,
Cornelius Welmon,

Samuel Yates
JOHN JORDAN JR. P. M.

ROBERT HARRIS JUN.
DRUGGIST.
No. 22 Market ftreet, between Front & Second
ftrreets, Philadelphia.

HAS received of late arrivals, a frefh fup-
ply of Drugs and Medicines—amongst
which are
700 lbs. Camphor
2000 lbs. Peru. bark
4000 bottles frefh Cas-
tor oil
6700 Canella Alba
50 doz. trusses
20 casks Glauber falts
100 lbs. opium
2500 lbs. Gentian root
2000 lbs. cream Tartar
with every article in the Drug line. Country
merchants and others, who deal in drugs, will
be fupplied on liberal terms at a long credit.
Any orders from his friends in the Western
Country will be received with gratitude and ex-
ecuted with promptitude and difpatch. 2m

J. BLEDSOE,
Has fixed his refidence in Lexington.

HE will continue to Pradtice Law in the
Circuit Courts, which he has heretofore attend-
ed; in the Court of Appeals and the Federal
Court at Frankfort.—His office is the one late-
ly occupied by Mr. James Hughes. He means
to be punctual in the difcharge of his profes-
fional duties. Lexington, June 25, 1806.

CLARKE CIRCUIT, July Term, 1806.
Stephen Strode, Complainant,
againft
Jacob Starns, &c. Defendants.
IN CHANCERY.

On the motion of the Complainant by his
counfel, and it appearing to fatisfaction of the
Court, that the Defendant, Starns, is not an
inhabitant of this Commonwealth. On the
motion of the Complainant, It is ordered,
That the said Defendant do appear here on the
third day of our next October Term, and
answer the Complainant's bill, that a copy of
this order be inferted in the Kentucky Gazette
for eight weeks fucceffively.
A Copy.
Teftes,
SAMUEL M. TAYLOR c.c.c.e.

GREAT BARGAINS.

The fubfcribers offer for fale on very low terms
the following valuable

TRACTS OF LAND, to wit—

ONE of 764 acres, adjoining the lands of
John Meaux efq. in Mercer county, on
Salt river, with about 150 acres of cleared land,
under good fence and in complete repair, with
an orchard of upwards of 100 bearing apple
trees, a goodsquare log houfe, with joint shin-
gled roof, and other convenient buildings—also,
276 acres adjoining, with about 60 acres of
cleared land, and fencing in good repair—also,
195 acres in Franklin county, on Salt river,
adjoining the lands of Lewis Cattleman and
John Lightfoot efqrs. with a fmall improve-
ment—also,
200 acres adjoining below on the river—also,
202 acres adjoining—also,
250 acres adjoining, including the mouth of
Hammond's creek, with a confiderable im-
provement—also,
161 acres adjoining the same on Fox creek
—also,
160 acres adjoining above on the creek—
also,
137 acres adjoining the same, on a branch
of Fox creek—also,
211 3/4 acres adjoining, between Fox creek
and Salt river.
The above tracts of land are well watered,
and contain feveral valuable mill feats. A
part cash will be required from purchafers, and
a reasonable credit given for the balance. For
terms apply to Samuel Maccoun, Mercer coun-
ty, near Delany's ferry, or to the fubfcribers
in Lexington.

J. & D. Maccoun.
September 9th, 1806.

PHILADELPHIA.

JEREMIAH NEAVE,
No. 31, SOUTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

Has imported for the fall fale, and will
have constantly on hand, a large and handsome
affortment of

Glass, China, and Queens' Ware,
Japanned Tea-trays, Waiters &c. &c.

Of the neweft and moft fashionable patterns
well worth the attention of all country fto-
re keepers connected with Philadelphia.

The above articles will be fold on the loweft
terms for cash, or for approved drafts at a fhort
date.

9 mo. 1, 1806.

WOOL CARDING MACHINE.

By the 20th inftant, the fubfcriber intends
having machines in complete operation in Lex-
ington for picking, breaking and carding
fheeps' wool into rolls, all which will be done
at 10 cents per pound, with the addition of 2
cents for mixing wool of different colours, and
5 cents per pound for picking and breaking
Hatter's wool. The burs and fticks muft be
extracted, and the wool fent in fheets with on-
pound of grease to eight of wool, and the rolls
will be fo packed as to carry on horse back 50
miles without injury. Country linen, feath-
ers and wool received in payment, if delivered
in hand. Wool left with Mr. John Lowry,
Hatter in Lexington, will be attended to by the
publick's humble fervant.

D. S. NORTON.
Lexington, Auguft 2, 1806.

We the fubfcribers being fully fenfible of
the advantages arifing from having our wool
prepared on the Carding machine about to be
erected in this place by Mr. D. S. Norton, beg
leave to recommend it to the Hatters throughout
the country, as being of very great utility in the
preparation of our wool—muft request thofe
of our customers that have been in the habit of
breaking their wool for hutting, to decline it
and bring it in unbroken.

Patterson Bain.
John Lowry.
G. Adams jr.
John Adams.
Jorah Brady.
Sourbray & Montgomery.
William Smith.

TAVERN, STORAGE & COMMISSION.

THE fubfcriber refpectfully
informs the publick, that he has lately
opened a houfe of ENTERTAINMENT in
Maysville, (Limestone) at the fign of the
SQUARE & COMPASS. The houfe is com-
modious, the ftable extenfive, and both are
furnished with every thing neceffary for the
accommodation of travellers and others, who
may think proper to favor him with a call. He
is provided with a large and convenient WARE
HOUSE, for the reception of goods, equal, if
not fuperior to any in the place. He will alfo
make SALES upon COMMISSION, for
thofe who may have any thing to tranfact in
that way, which will be done, together with the
charges for ftorage, upon the moft reduced
terms. He flatters himfelf, that from the ex-
perience he has had in mercantile tranfactons,
attention to bufinefs, and a defire to be ufeful,
to merit a part of the public patronage.

SAML. JANUARY.

50,000 Dollars for 6 50!!

NEW-YORK
STATE LOTTERY, No. V.

For the promotion of Literature, and other
purpofes.

To commence drawing on the fecond Tuesday
in December, 1806, and 600 tickets to be
drawn each day until the whole is con-
cluded. Prizes payable 30 days after.
The excellency of the prefent fcheme is univer-
fally acknowledged to exceed any ever yet
offered in the United States.

The Capital Prizes are
30,000 Dollars,
20,000 Dollars,
10,000 Dollars,
5,000 Dollars,
2,000 Dollars.

Befides feveral of 1,000, 500, 200, 100, &c.
The firft 4000 blanks to be entitled to eight
dollars each.

The whole fubject to a deduction of 15 per
cent. In this fcheme there is a poffibility for
one Ticket to draw 50,000 Dollars.—Notwith-
ftanding the great number of Capital prizes in
this lottery, there are lefs than two blanks to a
prize.

TICKETS & SHARES.

FOR SALE AT
G. & R. WAITE'S
TRULY FORTUNATE LOTTERY OF
FICES.

No. 64 & No. 38, Maiden-Lane, New-York,
At 6 and a half dollars, until the firft of Octo-
ber, when they will advance to 7, and continue
advancing as the drawing approaches. By
enclofing Bank notes (poft paid) to G. & R.
WAITE, Tickets and Shares will be punctu-
ally returned by poft, to any amount, and the
earlieft advice fent to adventurers of their fuc-
cess.—The public are requested to remark,
that the drawing of the New-York Lotteries
is managed in fo correct a manner, as not to be
fubject to error. The time of drawing, and
payment of prizes is punctual, and guaranteed
by the State Legislature. Schemes at large
enclofed with Tickets.—The many Capital
Prizes fold by G. & R. W. in former Lotteries,
(lifts of which will alfo be enclofed) it is pre-
fumed, will be an additional inducement to dif-
tant adventurers to purchafe of them.
New-York, Aug. 1806.

LEXINGTON STEAM MILL
COMPANY.

I WILL attend at Wilfon's Inn, on
Monday the 20th inft. at 11 o'clock. A. M.
to receive propofals for furnifhing the
following articles, viz.

8000 feet cantling, and timber,
6200 feet flooring plank, (feafoned),
15000 fhingles,
6200 feet theeting plank,
4000 feet other plank,
500 lbs. nails.

Laying 700 perch ftone, including
lime, gravel, attendance, &c.

Carpenter's work of mill houfe.

A preference will be given to fuch per-
fons as will take fhares in the company,
if in other refpects their terms are equal.

S. THROCKMORTON.

N. B. A meeting of the Stockholders
in faid company, will be held at Wil-
fon's Inn aforefaid, at 4 o'clock the fame
day to chofe three Managers and a
Treasurer, for one year.

TAKEN up by William Aldridge, living
near the Big Bone Lick, in Boone County, one

BLACK MARE.

nine years old—13 hands 3 inches high—has a
fpanifh head and on the near thigh—her off fore
foot white and the near hind foot grey—apprai-
fed to £ 10. 10. Alfo one

BAY FILLEY.

two years old—14 hands high—branded
with C on each fhoulder—fome white on her
near hind foot and fome white in her forehead,
appraised to £ 15

Lizzeplan Hume.
Auguft 30, 1806.

FOR RENT OR SALE.

THE Subfcriber offers to rent the
Tavern TRAVELLER'S HALL, for one
year or a longer term, or to fell it for \$25,000
payable in the following way, viz.

Cash paid down, \$4000
Negroes, ftore goods, cordage, to-
bacco, falt, iron, or, horfes paid
down, or approved indorsed notes at
a fhort date, 3000
Land in the vicinity of Lexington,
The balance in eight equal an-
nual payments, with intereft from
the date, or four equal annual
payments of half cash and half
approved produce, with intereft
from the date, 17,000
\$25,000

N. B. Any perfon who rents or purchafes,
may have the refufal of the furniture and ftock
of Liquors at a reafonable rate.

Robert Bradley.

Lexington, May 16, 1806.

Just Received by

WILKINS & TANNERHILL,
And now opening in the ftore formerly oc-
cupied by Charles Wilkins, oppofite the court
houfe, and for fale by the package, viz.

10 bbls. 4th proof Cogniac Brandy,
10 — Jamaica Spirits,
10 — Madeira L. P.
10 — Sherry,
4 — Colemanar,
4 — Fort,
8 — Pepper,
10 — Brimstone,
6 — Allum,
15 — Copperas,
10 — Ginger,
10 — Madder,
8 — Chocolate,
50 boxes Segars,
1 cask containing Nutmegs, Cloves,
Mace and Cinnamon,
Logwood,
10 boxes Young Hyfon, } TEAS
10 do Hyfon Skin,
35 bbls. Coffee and Loaf Sugar,
Rafons in kegs.

The above articles will be difpofed of at a
moderate advance, by the barrel or package, for
Cash or Negotiable Notes at 60 days.

A fupply of GROCERIES, &c. will be re-
gularly received from Philadelphia, which will
enable us to furnifh ftore keepers, or others,
upon the loweft terms. W. & T.

FOR SALE,

The Farm on which I live,
CONSISTING of 100 and I believe
for 10 acres; together with the crops
of corn, wheat, hemp and flax, now on it.
Cah, or unexceptionable notes negotiable
in the office of the Kentucky Infurance
Company, will be received in payment.
The title to faid farm is unqueftionable.
Its fttuation, quality, and conveniences
are fo generally known, that a more par-
ticular defcription is thought unnecesfary.
A general warranty deed will be
made by

Adam Goodlet.

Cane run, Scott county, 7 miles
from Lexington & 3 1/2 from
Georgetown, Sep. 18, 1806.

N. B. Sundry articles of houfehold
furniture may alfo be had with the above.

JOSEPH GRAY,

HAS removed his Store to the ftone
houfe, oppofite Samuel & George Trot-
ters, lately occupied by Mefrs. Hart &
Bartlett; and has juft received, in ad-
dition to his former affortment, a very
elegant fupply of

GOODS,

which will be fold cheap for Cah.
Lexington, March 5, 1806.

SHORT NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the fubfcriber by
Bond, Note, or Book Account, are required
to make immediate payment to Mr. Hiram
Shaw, who is fully authorifed to receive the
same. A compliance with the above will fave
trouble and expence.

John Lowrey.

Lexington, September 23, 1806.

A HANDSOME SEAT

FOR SALE.

130 Acres of firft rate Land, ly-
ing on Boone's creek, Clarke county,
about 11 miles ealt of Lexington, being
part of the late Col. David Robinfon's
military Ryefield tract, about 60 acres
cleared, and under tolerable good fence,
with three never failing fprings of excel-
lent water, and ftock water in abundance
the feafon throughout; a good peach
orchard, and two dwelling houfes, with
other cabins adjoining. Gentlemen
wifhing to purchafe, may know the terms
by applying to the fubfcriber on the
premifes.

WM. ROBINSON JR.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the fubfcriber
living on the head of Jeffamine
creek in Jeffamine county, on the 23d
of June, a negro man named PETER,
about 43 or 4 years of age, flender made,
about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of an
uncommon brik, lively walk, rather of
a down look when fpoken to. I will
give ten dollars if taken in the ftate, &
all reafonable charges if delivered to
me; or if taken out of the ftate twenty
dollars and all reafonable charges.

James Cogger.

July 9, 1806. if. pd. 3s.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Stayed or ftolen from the fubfcriber
in Lexington, about the firft of June
laft, a bright bay Gelding, fix or feven
years old, about fifteen hands one inch
high blind of one eye, (the eye is funk)
with a long fwift tail, fhod all round,
no brand that I recollect. The above
reward to be paid on the delivery of the
horfe to me in Lexington, or by giving
fuch information as will enable me to
get him again, and all reafonable charges
paid by me.

JAS. BEATTY,

Auguft, 19, 1806. if.

LAST NOTICE

ALL thofe indebted to the late firms
of Seitz & Lauman, John A. Seitz,
Seitz & Johnfon, John A. Seitz & Co.
John Jordan jun. John Jordan junior
& Co. and John & William Jordan, are
requested to come forward immediately
and pay off their refpective accounts to
CURTIS FIELD, who is hereby duly au-
thorifed to receive the fame. Thofe
who do not avail themfelves of this no-
tice, may refult affured, that indigence
will not be given beyond the firft of
March, when fuits will be indifcrimi-
nately inftituted.

J. Jordan jr.

N. B.—T O B A C C O, H E M P,
and H O G S' L A R D, will be received at
the market price, in payment.

J. J.

Lexington, January 28, 1805, if

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on
Brush creek, N. W. T. where the road
croffes from Limeftone to Chillicothe;
this tract contains about three hundred
acres of rich bottom, the remainder is
well timbered; has on it a good mill
feat, and is an excellent ftand for a pub-
lic houfe.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover
Lick creek, a branch of the Ealt fork of
the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good
neighborhood, about three miles from
Dunhams-Town, feven from Williams-
burg, and eleven to twelve from the O-
hio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Brush
creek, a few miles from New Market,
N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek,
Kentucky, part of two tracts, contain-
ing 6000 acres, furveyed and patented
for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky,
part of a tract of eight thoufand acres,
furveyed and patented for Richard Chin-
nevorth.

3332 2-3 acres, Mafon county, Ken-
tucky, part of 5000 acres, furveyed and
patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Mafon county, Kentucky,
furveyed and patented for Moody and
M'Millin.

1000 acres Military land, on the wa-
ters of Ruffell's creek, Green river.

32 1/2 acres, Jefferfon county, Kentuck-
y, about four miles from Louisville, 40
acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Ken-
tucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn,
about fix miles from Frankfort; on that
tract are confiderable improvements.

A Houfe and well improved Lot in
the town of Paris, on Main ftreet, and
adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and Out Lot in faid town.

Alfo a Houfe and well improved Lot
in this place.

The above defcribed property will be
fold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBAC-
CO, or on giving bond with good fecuri-
ty, a confiderable credit may be had.—
For further particulars enquire of An-
drew F. Price, attorney in faft for (or
to the fubfcriber.)

JOHN JORDAN Jun.

Lexington Kentucky, }
January 13, 1803. }

DOCTOR BARRY,

WILL pradtice Medicine and Surgery in Lex-
ington and its vicinity. His fhop is kept at
Maj. Boyd's in the room formerly occupied as
a poft office.

Lexington, 15th September, 1806.



TO THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

Elegance combined with Utility, in
Willis's New Fashioned
S H O E S.

In ancient times the bards foretold,
The rhyming trade wou'd ne'er grow old—
'Tis true in thefe more modern times,
Mechanics manufacture rymes;
Murphy and Shaw have try'd their part
To imitate the rhyming art,
And WILLIS in thefe rhyming times
Muft furely weave a web of rymes.
Ladies here I beg to mention,
(Claimants of his firft attention)
Handfome fhoes in every part,
Is Willis's mafter piece of art—
He fhoes does make, which Queens might
handle.

The neatly plain, the brilliant fpangle,
Improves new falhions as they rife,
And makes fome fpangled fhoes with ties.
Coffack boots, and fair tops too,
Made neater here than any fhoe,
All forts and fizes well afforted,
Made of leather, the beft imported,
And now to tell you where he lives,
And firft attention there he gives,
To orders fent both far and near,
He'll fit you well you need not fear:
Main-ftreet, next door to neighbor Noel,
Thofe who know this, poffels a jewel;
But not to make defcription fainter,
Tis oppofite Mentelle the painter;
Adjoining the fhop of Aaron Woodruff,
Who makes you fhoes quite good enough.
To tell you this, my mind did labor
Who'd not be friendly with a neighbor.
If ladies fend a pattern fhoe,
He'll make them neatly to fit you.
Believing this the beft expedient,
He now remains their moft obedient.

RICHARD WILLIS,

Two or three Apprentices will be taken to
the above bufinefs.

Lexington Auguft 18, 1806.